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Have quality of tone,  
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S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

[2-5]

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That's the secret of summer comfort.  
Hot sticky days don't bother when there  
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fabrics absorb perspiration.

You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent  
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When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took  
a mail canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup,  
the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers,  
but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping  
the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire  
having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have  
come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

## IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

[6-7]

## THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT

July 4th &amp; 5th, 1919.

D. W. GRIFFITH

PRESENTS

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

"THE LAMB"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

[12-5]

## WITH THE BRITISH IN SIBERIA.

HUMAN SOCIETY RIPPED UP  
UNTIL A MAN CANNOT CALL  
HIS SOUL HIS OWN.

COL. WARD'S LECTURE AT SHANGHAI.

"Human society so far as Russia is concerned has been ripped to pieces. Human society has been ripped up until a man can scarcely call his soul his own. And people say 'Why doesn't Russia help herself?' Let your country get into such a condition and see whether you would not be delighted if some neighbouring country helped you in that way."

It was with these stirring words that Col. Ward made his point in speaking of the condition of Russia as he found it in the lecture which he delivered at the Asiatic Hall, Shanghai, on June 25th, before a good attendance which was presided over by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General.

Col. Ward took his audience with him to the time in 1918 that they set sail from Hongkong for Vladivostok. He pointed out that his battalion—the 24th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment—was composed mostly of men who had seen service on one or other of the front, men suffering from wounds, etc., who were classed as B.I. for foreign garrison service. They were not first-line troops nor equipped for first-line warfare, and shortly after their arrival they took part in the campaign in the defence of the Ussuri. Not being properly equipped for that service they conducted operations under conditions unknown to any other unit in the army. They had no tents, no transport, and nothing which an ordinary service battalion would consider ordinary equipment, but, true to the traditions of their race, they carried on doing their best.

NEARLY SEVEN TO ONE.

Speaking of the fighting in defence of the Ussuri, the speaker told how with the first French detachment under Major Michon, a force of not more than 3,000 men, they faced the enemy in whose first line they located 12,000 men and a reserve of 8,000. Those, for three or four weeks they held back until they were forced to retire upon the Japanese, and in a battle which took place shortly afterwards the forces opposed to them were entirely destroyed.

Following an interesting account of how the battle was commenced by a night attack, the speaker went on to say that after this victory it was decided to attempt the establishment of an All-Russian Government at Omsk. The question was asked of the speaker whether he would take his battalion to Omsk, 5,000 miles away, from Vladivostok, practically ignoring the question of communications, without any chance of support or rescue, for the purpose of supporting an All-Russian Government and seeing whether order could not be obtained out of the chaos that existed. He agreed to go and his battalion, fitted with three months' supplies and ample ammunition, left for Omsk. On the way there were attempts made by the Bolsheviks to stop them, but though the men tried everything to tempt them to a fight they were not successful. At Omsk the All-Russian Government was formed and Admiral Kolchak was made Minister for War. One of Admiral Kolchak's first duties was to survey the Russian front and for the purpose of lending him support Col. Ward and a guard and the battalion's band went with him, to Cheliabinsk and back.

APPALLING STATE OF RUSSIAN ARMY. The speaker then gave a most appalling statement of the condition of the Russian Army as he saw it, first detailing how at a banquet given earlier, M. Avenetoff had declared that the Directorate had equipped the new Russian army. The condition of the Russian army, he said, was unbelievable. It was very cold, for it was winter, and he saw soldiers standing guard with nothing but grass around their bare feet, standing on the frozen snow. Bits of clothing were tied about their bodies to keep them as warm as was possible, while their fighting equipment was as primitive as could be believed. Many had no rifles, those who had rifles probably had no ammunition, and in one or two charges the soldiers without rifles and bayonets cut spruce trees pointed the top and used them in place of bayoneted rifles.

PROSECUTOR AND DICTATOR. On the return from Cheliabinsk to Omsk, Admiral Kolchak was invited to become dictator, and though at first he refused, in order to prevent the political cross-currents that were then at work he accepted and the speaker found himself, a democrat, defending a dictator. He could see nothing else to be done at the time and he could see nothing else now, and nothing but good came of it.

This resulted in the withdrawal of the Czech forces and in this connection the speaker criticized much that had appeared in the newspapers, especially the American newspapers, whose correspondents, he remarked, could only have gone through the country in the night—like some people saw ships. The Czechs, he said, did not stay at the front nor fire a single shot from the time of the appointment of Admiral Kolchak in November, and when it was said that the Allies took part in it should be remembered that the Allies at that occasion were merely the Russian army itself. He asked them not to believe what they saw in the newspapers of the overwhelming defeat of Kolchak's army in any part of the front.

Whatever might be said about the Russian he was a fighter. He might have rudimentary ideas about organization and discipline, might not be everything to be desired. All those things he granted, but the Russian's fearlessness, his bravery in the face of danger, would not be questioned by anyone who had any practical knowledge of the subject.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## ENGINES OF THE GREAT WAR.

HUGE FIGURES.

Presiding over the opening meeting of the Technical Inspection Association, in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, Mr. A. H. Collinson disclosed striking figures to illustrate the magnitude of the task undertaken by the Ministry of Munitions in the course of the war. The association, which consists at its inauguration of members of the inspection branch of the department, has been formed to facilitate mutual assistance between the members and to standardise methods of inspection in the engineering, chemical, and allied industries, with, it is hoped, benefit both to the State and to labour.

Mr. Collinson said that the following figures, which were approximately correct, would give some idea of the output of munitions required by our armies and the amount of inspection work involved: between August 4th, 1914, and November 11th, 1918:—

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Field guns and howitzers          | 35,000         |
| Complete equipment                | 19,200         |
| Trench howitzers or mortars       | 198,000        |
| Machine-guns                      | 3,000,000      |
| Rifles                            | 5,000,000      |
| Steel helmets                     | 7,000,000      |
| Trench-mortar ammunition (rounds) | 13,000,000     |
| Small arms ammunition (rounds)    | 11,141,000,000 |
| Hand grenades                     | 89,000         |
| Aerial bombs                      | 4,175,000      |
| High explosives (tons)            | 730,000        |

Of the many lessons taught by the four years' production, none stood out more prominently than the necessity for efficient inspection. This was applicable with even greater force to peace production. In the development, progress, and success of British industry the efforts of the members of the association would be a material, if not an indispensable, factor.

Mr. Hadley expressed the belief that the association would play an important part in the British Empire, maintaining not only its premier position among the industrial nations, but also its position as pioneer in inventions.

## SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated June 17th, states:— "Unfortunately there is nothing to report in regard to our market during the last few days. The whole allotment for June is now exhausted and no decision has been taken yet as to the allotment for July. Besides this the rate of exchange is absolutely unworkable, the Banks refusing to make any transactions. Notwithstanding this, the price of paddy is still very firm and is advancing every day. Consequently, it is certain that up to the end of June no transactions will take place."

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to June 10th is: 458,677 tons against 600,000 tons for the corresponding period in 1918.

The success of Admiral Kolchak had been to a great extent due to the efforts of our own little country. The speaker told how the army had been equipped by Great Britain and of the terrible conditions that existed. He said that British soldiers would not have fought under such conditions, they would have said: "Let us wait a little time until you can guarantee being picked up within 24 hours after being wounded." The British soldier would not have fought in the conditions in which the Russians did. They would have been carried in Chinese carts over the rough country and many of them died before they got a few miles. Wounds were wrapped round with blankets, puttees and any old pieces of cloth for lack of bandages and all because human society so far as Russia was concerned was ripped to pieces.

TERRIBLE RETALIATION. At Omsk 20 officers would be found dead in the streets any morning. Any man wearing epauletts was liable to be shot on sight. No one was arrested; there was no one to arrest them and the officers retaliated. Officers not knowing when they would be struck down struck out at the civilian population whom they thought might be guilty of the murder of their comrades. If twelve soldiers died one night, twelve civilians would die the next. If 30 officers were killed, 40 civilians would die. Human society was ripped up until a man could not call his soul his own.

ONLY TWO ALLIES WORKED TOGETHER. There were only two of the Allies who had worked together in Siberia, the British and the French. "I say that positively and frankly. There was no clash of politics and no clash of interests, with relation to the others, I am bound to confess the same cannot be said. They know it just as well as I know it, but you may take it for granted that when I get home it will be told there."

Col. Ward remarked that they were doing their best, but he wanted people in Shanghai to continue their assistance and do all they could to assist in the reconstruction and resurrection of human society in Russia.

Commandant Lasles, speaking in French with wonderful eloquence, told of how he met Col. Ward at the battle of Le Cateau and five years afterwards at Vladivostok. He and Col. Ward were friends, a friendship indicative of the unity between their two nations. The friendship was built upon the blood of their sons who had died in the common cause and on the tears of the mothers, sisters and wives of those who had died, and upon such a foundation he was sure their friendship would last for ever.

The proceedings came to a close with a vote of thanks to the speakers, proposed by Sir Haviland de Saumarez.—N.O. Daily News.

## THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

GREAT NEED OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

"If Bolshevism is not defeated in Russia, it will sweep over the whole world. It is our fight up there in Russia as much now as it was ours when we were fighting Germany. Lenin and Trotsky claim that Bolshevism has already spread all over the world, and that though they themselves will die the crisis is already past and Bolshevism will triumph."

This was the statement made by Miss Olive Gilbreath at a special meeting of the Women's Club at Tokyo, where plans were made to start some summer work for the aid of the Siberian Army, whose distressing lack of bandages and medical supplies of all sorts Miss Gilbreath so vividly described.

Miss Gilbreath described the main impressions of her year in Siberia and Russia, the main facts of the political situation there and gave many instances of Bolshevik tyranny and oppression. Miss Gilbreath told of the refugees which were seen near Omsk, refugees who had been coming over from European Russia for five years. From all parts of Russia they have come, from the German border, from the southern part of Russia and from Petrograd. Most of them have all the possessions they have in the world with them. Few of them get farther east than Omsk, where Miss Gilbreath described the holes in the ground in which they live. These holes are built in the walls of garbage heaps, and are very small, very dirty, and very dark. Rude, makeshift shacks are the only means they have of keeping warm and of cooking their food, such as it is. All the stations are full of refugees, and at one time they were so congested that the people were sleeping three deep on the floors.

In a simple straightforward manner Miss Gilbreath related some of the evidences of Bolshevism which she herself saw in various towns along the line. At Kungoor, near Perm, a town of five thousand persons, the Bolsheviks had killed over twelve hundred persons.

In the cathedral yard there was a huge mound, she said quietly, "in which there were one hundred bodies of persons whom the Bolsheviks had killed. They had all been connected with the cathedral, choir boys and priests. The Bolsheviks hadn't buried them, but the people or the towns had gathered as many of the bodies as they could find and brought them to the cathedral and buried them. You see, the Bolsheviks often take people, particularly priests, down to the river and put them through the ice. Another way they do is to put the person down through the ice into the cold water and raise him again, keeping that up until he is quite frozen and dead."

They give such illuminating reasons why they kill people. One man was killed because he lived in a brick house; another, a blacksmith, because he had five thousand rubles which he refused to give up.

The Soviets are not representative and not at all democratic according to Miss Gilbreath. No member of any profession nor a person of any wealth is allowed representation. It is strictly confined to labourers, and even the peasants who have any money are executed. The eagerness with which these people flock to the standards of the Russian Army is shown in the fact that the army in November was 10,000 and is now 300,000.

And such a five hundred thousand," she said, "fighting without sufficient ammunition, without sufficient clothing, without any arrangements for medical service; no stretcher service, and in the cold of the Siberian winter, it meant that if a man was wounded and fell, he would freeze to death before he could drag himself to safety. The morale of the soldiers was wonderful when one considers the tremendous odds against which they fought. And the blackest months of the year, November, December and January, were weathered no one knows how. Kolchak himself was ill. During January three things happened, any one of which might have been sufficient to break the spirit of the Omsk Government—the Czechs withdrew from the Ural front, necessitating the sending in of this poorly equipped new army; it was reported that the representatives of the foreign Powers at Omsk were going to withdraw; and the Bolsheviks were invited to the Prinkipo conference. Yet the Siberian army fought on, and the Kolchak Government weathered the storm, no one knows how."

Some time ago Mr. E. Ralphs communicated with the British Red Cross in India and asked if Hospital supplies available in consequence of the demobilisation of Hospitals in India could be sent to Siberia. The matter, we understand, has been referred to the Indian Council of the British Red Cross.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN E. HALL.]

PARADE.—The parade ordered for Friday, July 4th, is cancelled.  
G. E. STEWART, Captain  
(Adjutant, Hongkong Defence Corps).  
Hongkong, July 3rd, 1919.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

BAND PRACTICES.

Tuesdays, July 8th, 15th and 22nd, at 6 p.m.  
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1919.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT at 9.15

THE

## EMPIRE

REVUE COMPANY

The Merry Revusical Musical Melange

"OH BABY!"

TO-MORROW

SATURDAY NIGHT

GRAND "PEACE"

NIGHT!

SPECIAL DOUBLE BILL!

The Great American Musical Comedy

"VERY GOOD, EDDIE!"

IN 2 ACTS

Book by Philip Bartholomae.

Music by Jerome Kern

Preceded by

A BRILLIANT VAUDEVILLE BILL!

All the Tit-Bits from the Vaudeville Banquet.

Prices \$3, \$2 &amp; \$1

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

[6-7]

## BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS

KOWLOON.

TO-NIGHT

at 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

(SATURDAY)

at 5 p.m.

Last

Grand

Matinee.

SATURDAY NIGHT at 9.15

GRAND

FAREWELL

PERFORMANCE

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

[6-7]

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PRESS

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The World.



# ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS.

## THANKSGIVING SERVICES TO BE HELD NEXT SUNDAY.

The following telegram has been received by the local Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—  
"The following Proclamation has been issued by the King:—"

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.I.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to bring to a close the late widespread and sanguinary war in which We were engaged against Germany and her Allies; We therefore, adoring the divine goodness and duly considering that the great and general blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgment, have thought fit by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to issue this Our Royal Proclamation hereby appointing and commanding that a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His manifold and great mercies be observed throughout Our Dominions on Sunday, the sixth day of July:

And for the better and more devout solemnization of the same We have given directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion to be used in the churches and chapels and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective dioceses; And to the same end We do further advertise and exhort the general assembly of the Church of Scotland and all spiritual authorities and ministers of the religion in their respective churches and other places of public worship throughout Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in the quarters of Our Dominions beyond the seas to take part, as it may properly behoove them to do, in this great and common act of worship; and We do strictly charge and command that the said public day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all as they render thanks for the favour of Almighty God and have the sense of His benefits.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this First day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

"God Save the King."

The following telegram, also, has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following Proclamation issued here to-day by the King:—

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.I.

Where a definitive Treaty of Peace between Us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June last;

In conformity therewith We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all our Dominions;

And We do declare to all our loving subjects Our will and pleasure that upon the exchange of the ratification thereof the said Treaty of Peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all Our loving subjects to take notice hereof and also conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this First day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our Reign.

"God Save the King."

# SNATCHING CASES.

While a Chinese amah was carrying a baby along Wing Lok Street, a Chinese snatched a gold-mounted rattan bangle from the wrist of the infant. The snatcher was arrested, and at the Magistracy, he pleaded guilty.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to 12 months' hard labour, to 12 strokes with the birch, and to four hours' stocks.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a gold watch.

Complainant was going along Fat Hing Street when he felt a tug at his long-coat. He turned round and saw defendant with his gold-watch. Police-whistles were blown and defendant was arrested by a Chinese. Defendant then threw the watch on the ground.

Defendant stated that the charge had been trumped up against him by evil-doers.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

# PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

## DATES ALTERED AND PROGRAMME REVISED.

A meeting of the Peace Celebrations General Committee is called for to-day at the City Hall, at 12.30, to approve the revision of the programme and the alteration of dates of the celebration necessitated by receipt of a telegram from H.M. the King to the effect that the celebrations should take place as soon after the signing of peace as possible and stating that it is proposed to hold the celebrations at Home on Saturday, July 19th.

The programme, as amended at the meeting of the Executive Committee held yesterday at noon and which will be submitted for approval, is as follows:—

FRIDAY, 18TH:—

6.30—Entertainment to Soldiers, etc.  
7.30—All illuminations to be lighted up.

9.10—Dragon Boat Procession  
10.11—Grand Fire-work display.

SATURDAY, 19TH:—

7.30—Review of troops on Cricket ground.

10.00—Meeting of Legislative and Executive Councils.

11.00—Reception at Government House of Foreign Consuls and Hong Kong-men returned from the war.

11.30—General Reception at Government House.

5.15—Motor-car Procession.

8.30—Entertainment of Services.

7.30—All illuminations to be lighted up.

8.00—Fish Lantern Procession.

9.30.11—Grand Fire Works Display.

A luncheon will be given at the Hong Kong Hotel on Saturday, the 19th, by the members of the General Committee at their own expense so that it will in no way encroach upon the fund.

School children will be given a book and a medal, and an entertainment will be arranged by the headmasters. The arrangements are not yet complete.

Special services will be held in the various churches on Sunday next.

# THE FOURTH OF JULY.

## LOCAL CELEBRATION.

The American community will be "At Home" to their friends this afternoon at the Hong Kong Hotel between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m. when extensive arrangements have been made to meet the demands of the occasion. No formal invitations for either officials or individuals have been issued, but the community extends a cordial invitation to all their friends to join with them in celebrating the national birthday.

The large dining-room of the Hong Kong Hotel on the first floor has been engaged for the afternoon, and has been tastefully decorated by the Hotel management for the occasion. The band and orchestra of the Columbia Park Boys, consisting of 44 pieces, will furnish appropriate music. This organization has with it a regular jazz band, which may be expected to furnish enlivening music in abundance. A special effort has been made by the Committee in charge of the arrangements to take care of the American children for that afternoon, and a special table and special refreshments for the little ones have been provided. Every endeavour has been made to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the friends of the American community to be present.

A rather radical departure from the usual custom has been made this year in having the "At Home" arranged as an afternoon function, as it was felt that the morning hours took people away from business when they could not spare the time. The innovation in hours, it is hoped, will enable business people to get away from their offices without serious inconvenience, and at the same time will make it possible for the ladies to be present as well.

# COMPANY MEETING.

## MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

At the annual general meeting of Messrs S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, on June 28th, Mr. E. C. Pearce, the Chairman, stated that the net profit of the twelve months' working amounted to \$67,100.88, which, added to the sum carried forward from the previous year, \$15,964.84, gave a divisible balance, after due provision for depreciation, of \$83,065.52. This sum the Board recommended be distributed as follows:—  
To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. \$30,840.00  
A special bonus of \$1 per share. 6,108.00  
Bonus to foreign staff. 8,290.00  
Place to reserve account. 10,000.00  
Place to stock reserve account. 3,000.00  
Place to building fund account. 14,000.00  
Carry forward to new account. 15,787.52  
\$83,065.52

These recommendations were approved.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## SHAMEEN'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

[THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I have the courtesy of your columns to sound a note of warning to my fellow-workers who may think of accepting an appointment here in Shameen? My advice is don't do it unless quarters are provided. Housing accommodation for the middle-class is very limited and rents are very much higher than in Hongkong. Lately conditions have become simply intolerable. What with an influx of Japanese, willing and eager to pay any rent to secure premises on the one hand, and with new firms, both European and Japanese, encroaching on the residential area of the middle-class by acquiring blocks of houses there for conversion into offices and godowns, on the other hand, the supply of houses has become considerably short of the demand. A "to be let" notice is a rare sign in Shameen now-a-days. Further, advantage is being taken of these conditions to increase rentals. Some of the increases notified to tenants range from 20 per cent. in the case of small 4-roomed houses to as much as 50 per cent. in the case of somewhat larger dwellings. One tenant was not even given the option of paying higher rent; he was simply requested to vacate the premises.

Whilst on the subject I would ask if employers in Shameen cannot do something for their employees? At the outset I would make it distinctly clear that this is no begging letter for allowances or increases of salary. I have thought out a scheme whereby employers can relieve the situation without sacrificing one cent of their money. All that my scheme calls for is the exercise of a little goodwill, a little practical sympathy. Cannot employers form a building association and acquire some of the German properties (or buy up a plot or two of vacant ground and put up a number of houses) and rent them to their employees at such a rental as would yield them a reasonable return on the capital invested? I do not wish to put the claims of employees for assistance from their employers too strongly, but I certainly think that the loyalty with which we stood by our employers throughout the 4 years of the war calls for some recognition and here is a splendid opportunity for the employers to make a practical demonstration of it.—Yours faithfully,

A QUILL-DRIVER.

Shameen, July 2nd, 1919.

# SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

R.A.M.C. ("A") v. 88th CO., R.G.A. ("B").

This match in the Garrison Tennis League was played at Happy Valley on July 2nd and resulted in a win for the R.A.M.C. by 13 games (47 to 34). Scores: Capt. Burn and L/Cpl. Kirby beat Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines, 6-3; beat Cpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 6-3; lost to Grs. Sandell and Horsfall, 4-5.

Sgt. Taylor and S. Sgt. Theyers beat Cpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 4-5; lost to Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines, 4-5; lost to Grs. Sandell and Horsfall, 3-6.

Sgt. McKechnie and L/Cpl. Webb beat Sgt. Haskings and Gr. Baines, 8-1; beat Cpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 5-4; beat Grs. Sandell and Horsfall, 6-3.

K.C.C. ("A") v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

In this League match on Wednesday, the K.C.C. "A" team, playing at home, beat Queen's College by 58 games to 42. Scores:—

Abraham and Manley beat Rumjahn and Yanovitch, 7-4; beat Crook and Ismail, 6-5; beat Kay and Forster, 8-3. Stapleton and de Sousa beat Rumjahn and Yanovitch, 8-5; beat Crook and Ismail, 7-4; beat Kay and Forster, 8-3. Lindsell and Blackburn lost to Rumjahn and Yanovitch, 3-8; lost to Crook and Ismail, 5-6; beat Kay and Forster, 6-5.

FREE RIDES ON A TRAMCAR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. B. O. Hutchison, a Chinese coolie was charged with travelling on the foot-board of a tram-car without paying the legal fare.

Sergeant Shannon stated that coolies employed by the Takoo Dockyard and the Sugar Refinery were causing a considerable amount of unnecessary trouble by jumping on and off the foot-boards of passing tram-cars when on their way to work. It was a very common practice, and one which the Police desired to stop. He hoped the Magistrate would deal with the man severely as a lesson to others similarly minded.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$3, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

# LICENSING THE PRESS.

## OPPOSITION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MEN AT SHANGHAI.

The American University Club of China, at a meeting of the Executive Committee held on June 27th, passed the resolutions published below. The American University Club of China is composed of approximately 300 American and Chinese graduates and former students of American educational institutions who are now living in China:—

Whereas, the Shanghai Municipal Council has proposed, for adoption by the next ratepayers' meeting, a by-law which will provide for the licensing and censorship of all newspapers and other publications issued in the International Settlement, and

Whereas, this by-law would give the Municipal police autocratic authority to censor, regulate or suppress all publications, Chinese and foreign, and

Whereas, this proposed by-law is contrary to American ideals and the ideals which Western civilization is bringing to China, now therefore

"Be it resolved that the American University Club is opposed to this regulation and calls on all ratepayers to vote against it."

# ARMED ROBBERS ARRESTED.

## KIDNAPPED STUDENT WOUNDS ONE.

A sensational story has reached Hongkong from a village in the New Territory in which armed desperadoes and school-boys played an important part.

It appears that two Chinese students of one of the local colleges went on a holiday to their relatives, who are residing in a village in the New Territory. When the occupants of the house retired to bed one night they heard sounds of a scuffle in the village, and subsequently shouts of "Save life!" Suddenly two men, armed with revolvers, entered the house and, after terrifying the inmates, ransacked the premises. The robbers took away a considerable quantity of jewellery and clothing, and, on leaving, gagged the two students and kidnapped them.

The two youths were taken to an isolated hut on the top of a lonely hill, and there kept prisoners for a few days. Eventually, it appears, one of the boys managed to secure a revolver and shot at a robber and badly wounded him. They then arrested him and took him to a Police-station in the New Territory. A second robber escaped, and came to Yau-mat, where he was subsequently identified by the lads and arrested. The men will be produced at the Magistracy in a few days' time.

# PRESENTS ON FEAST DAYS.

## INTERESTING SIDE-LIGHT ON "OLO CUSTOM."

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with stealing a purse containing \$1.30.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant went into the back premises of a house, to collect pig's wash, and, seeing a coat hanging in the kitchen, took the purse from it.

The defendant stoutly denied the allegation, stating that while employing the rubbish from the dust-bin into her refuse bag she picked up the purse. She produced a witness to testify to her honesty, and this man informed the Magistrate that there was "not a more honest and clean-living woman" than defendant. She used to visit his house to collect refuse, and, in "olo custom" of his father and grandfather, instead of demanding \$1 from her for the pig-wash he entered into an agreement whereby the woman supplied him with two fat chickens every feast day. The woman had conscientiously carried out her part of the bargain.

Mr. Lindsell said there seemed to be some doubt on the charge of larceny, and he gave defendant the benefit of it by discharging her.

# "PAIR-EXCHANGE" NO "ROBBERY."

## THE SCHOOL-BOY AND THE HAWKER.

A school-boy was attracted by some luscious plums on a hawker's stall and asked for a dozen. When payment was demanded, he explained that he had no money, but offered an "Atlas" map in exchange. The hawker accepted the map, and was not a little surprised to see the lad return a few minutes later with a "constable" to accuse him of stealing the map. The hawker, who protested his innocence, was arrested and charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing and with hawking without a licence.

Mr. Lindsell believed the hawker's story about the map and warned him not to take books in payment in the future. He fined him \$4 for hawking without a licence.

# PURITY CROSS SAVOURIES

CRFAMED SPAGHETTI au GRATIN is spaghetti in a Golden cream sauce with cheese, garnished with a touch of pimentos and mushrooms, per tin 35 cents.

GRACED SPAGHETTI is Graced with a finely seasoned tomato sauce, minced chicken Livers, smoked ham and mushrooms, per tin, 35 cents.

CREAMED CHICKEN a la KING is tender diced chicken and fresh mushrooms in a delicious golden cream sauce garnished with pimentos, per tin, 70 cents.

WILSH RAREBIT is exquisitely seasoned cream cheese, perfectly aged and blended with the finest materials of which a rarebit can be made, per tin, 50 cents.

LOBSTER a la NEWBURG in enamel-lined containers; its savoury sauce and perfection reflects the care with which its ingredients are chosen; in two sizes, per tin 50 cents and \$1.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Brinsmead  
Chappell  
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Hamilton

# Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS  
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St. Telephone 1174.  
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TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

# SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR



Our Underwear is very carefully selected, the special weaves are not only porous and consequently cool, but absorbent, thus preventing chills. Call and inspect our samples or we shall be pleased to send them on approval.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**FOR SALE.**  
ONE HENDERSON MOTOR CYCLE in excellent running order, any moderate offer accepted. Owner leaving the Colony. Apply—  
Box No. 845  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

**TO LET.**  
FIRST FLOOR, Masonic Hall Annex, formerly Italian Consulate, suitable for Offices.  
Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
c/o MASONIC HALL.

**TO LET.**  
A FLAT in Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

**PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST** due on July 1st, 1919, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 14 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:—  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking, and other ports.  
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.  
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.  
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd., At Tientsin and Hongkong only.  
BANQUE BRISSE POULLEY, L'ETRANGER, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.  
The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the 2 will be—  
On £20 Bonds: 2 s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 0 0  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 3 7 1/2  
Net amount payable 8 4 4 1/2  
On £100 Bonds: 2 s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 0 0  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 18 0  
Net amount payable 23 2 0  
On £500 Bonds: 2 s. d.  
Per Coupon (Gross) 15 0 0  
Less Tax at 6% in the 2 4 10 0  
Net amount payable: £10 10 0  
Payment will be made in Tails at the Demand. Barring rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.  
By Order,  
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
W. S. NATHAN,  
General Manager.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer "PROMETHEUS"**  
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 3rd.  
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 8th, will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 23rd, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, July 3rd, 1919.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

**FROM** this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE HERBERT RILLOTT has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.  
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,  
Manager for China.  
Hongkong, July 1st, 1919.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.  
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## INTIMATIONS

**TO LET.**  
FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4 Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Supreme Court.

**TO BE LET FURNISHED.**  
From July 1st.  
NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.  
Apply to—  
W. L. PATTENDEN,  
GUY & Co., Ltd.,  
84, Des Vaux Road Central.

**TO LET.**  
NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING.

**TO LET.**  
FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.  
Possession July 15th.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

**THE PEAK.**  
**FOR SALE, A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.**  
For particulars apply to—  
"XYZ,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

**WANTED.**  
SMALL HOUSE, or HALF-HOUSE  
Furnished, on the Peak, for seven weeks from middle of July.  
Reply stating particulars, rent, accommodation, etc. to—  
Box No. 838,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

**WANTED.**  
A Young Lady seeks situation as Office Assistant, thorough knowledge of all kinds of Office work.  
Reply to—  
"A.B.C."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

**A. G. DA ROCHA,**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.  
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

**HAVING** been Favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, July 5th, at Noon at 21, Des Vaux Road Central, at THE FAR EAST MOTOR CAR COMPANY.  
(9) Nine Motor Cars of different makes and accessories.  
Terms:—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, June 28th, 1919.

**A. G. DA ROCHA,**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.  
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

**FAVOUR**ED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, July 5th, 1919, at 1.30 P.M., at his Sales Room.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.**  
Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curious, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, June 28th, 1919.

**PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.**  
Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.  
Tel. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

**TWO** Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.  
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

**BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.**  
TERMS MODERATE.  
Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—  
J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON.  
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

## INTIMATIONS

**AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.**  
Known as  
THE LUNA PARK.  
A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.  
Formerly run by Mr. BEN.

**CONSISTING** of a Modern Carousel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Orbits and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.  
The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.  
Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.  
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore.

**SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
FROM LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

**THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"**  
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by July 8th, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July 8th, 1919, at 10 A.M.  
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong July 1st 1919.

**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. "BENARY."  
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after July 7th, will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 14th or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 7th, at 11 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1919.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

**STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, SOUTH AND LONDON.**

**THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRAZIL, AMERICA, COAST, WEST, AND SOUTH AFRICA FOR.**

**THE** Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 9th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages ascertained.  
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,  
P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Post Box 112,  
22, Des Vaux Road Central.

**WAI KEE.**  
FLAG AND SAILMAKER.  
No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1622.

## INTIMATION

**MOSCATINE**  
REGISTERED  
THE ORIGINAL  
INSECT  
REPELLER

A few drops sprinkled on the hands, feet, nape of neck or about the room give absolute protection

against  
**MOSQUITOS,**  
**SANDFLIES**  
and other insects.

Will not stain or injure the most delicate skin

50 cts. \$1.00, \$2.50 per bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY,**  
TEL. 18

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 4TH, 1919.

**AMERICA'S BIRTHDAY**

To-day the local American community, in common with their compatriots throughout the world, commemorate the birthday of their nation. It is one hundred and forty-three years since the Declaration of Independence was signed. For nearly a century the anniversary was observed in the United States in a spirit of hostility and defiance, and remembered by our own countrymen with sorrow. Gradually, however, as the facilities for social and commercial intercourse improved, the feelings of bitterness between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family gave place to increasingly cordial relations. Both peoples came to realise that they were alike in fundamentals, for, in addition to possessing a common origin and a common language, they cherished, also, common ideals of liberty and justice. The political rupture of 1776 would never have occurred but for a perverse Court and a non-representative Parliament. It was widely regretted at the time on both sides of the Atlantic. The Colonists did all that lay in their power to avoid it, and British statesmen such as Chatham, Burke and Fox eloquently pleaded their cause. Whether in the long run it would have been better if the union had never been dissolved who shall say? We can, of course, imagine advantages which would have accrued to both nations if the relations had continued unbroken. But there cannot be any doubt that, so far as Great Britain was concerned, the experience bore the most valuable fruits. By taking to heart the lesson which it taught, the Mother Country bound the Daughter Nations to her with the enduring ties of affection, the strength of which has been demonstrated twice within the past twenty years. Thus, while we lost one Empire we retained another. Happily, there is nothing to prevent us now from joining unreservedly

in our American kinsmen's celebration. We are able to regard the Declaration of Independence itself from a more intelligent standpoint than was possible to our forefathers. That great charter of mankind, which was drafted by THOMAS JEFFERSON with the assistance of JOHN ADAMS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was but an application of the political theories of the English philosopher, JOHN LOCKE.

That we fully admit the validity of the principles to which it gives expression is proved by our international policy in the Great War. Have we not been fighting for the rights of peoples to liberty and self-determination? To us, surely, it is an axiomatic truth that Governments exist for securing happiness to the people, and that they derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It was to preserve the independence of Belgium, in the first instance, that we entered the conflict five years ago without hesitation, though we knew the sacrifices must be stupendous. And now, apart from the moral satisfaction derived from a sense of duty done, we are able to number amongst our chief rewards complete reconciliation with the United States of America. We remember with gratitude and admiration the enthusiasm with which America threw herself into the struggle on the side of the Allies as soon as she had made the fateful decision in the Spring of 1917. She adopted conscription within forty days of her declaration of war, she dispatched a force to Europe in little more than eighty days, and she joined in the blockade within ninety days. When the Allies were hard-pressed by the last despairing effort of the enemy to cleave their armies on the west in twain, America readily agreed to her divisions being brigaded with British and French troops, and she followed this up by sending over more than a million men. Nor can we forget her generous contributions to the cause in money, materials, and foodstuffs. It is not too much to say that the moral effect of her intervention shortened the struggle by at least a year. The common perils which we shared on land and sea in defence of the same ideals have brought us closer together than ever before, and the Declaration of Independence in the reign of GEORGE III. is being superseded by a Declaration of Interdependence in the reign of GEORGE V. That is the meaning of the League of Nations, in framing which the statesmen of the two countries have played the principal part.

Five cases (four deaths) of bubonic plague and two cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.  
A Japanese aviator, Mr. Chiyomatsu Sato, has returned home for the purpose of inaugurating an aerial mail service in Japan.  
The Police have arrested nine Chinese, including a woman from Singapore, who were wanted by the Canton Government on charges of armed robbery, kidnapping, etc.  
Owing to the fact that the Peace thanksgiving service at Union Church is to be held on Sunday morning, the members of the choir are particularly requested to attend the practice this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock.  
The extraordinary temperature of 127 degrees, the highest ever recorded in India, was reported from Jacobabad on June 11th. The previous highest recorded temperature was 126 degrees, from the same station, in 1914.  
Mr. Roland Braddell, the well-known Singapore lawyer, son of Sir Thomas Braddell, late Chief Judicial Commissioner of the F.M.S., arrived in the Colony on the Pembroke yesterday, with Mrs. Braddell, en route for home.  
Count Carlo Sforza, who has been appointed Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was Minister for Italy in Peking for over three years until 1915. Before the present appointment he was Italian High Commissioner at Constantinople.  
The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington indicating that the Department of State has taken over the personnel and duties of the War Trade Board of the United States. It is also indicated that all control over the export of wheat and wheat flour has been transferred from the War Trade Board and vested in the United States Wheat Director.

A thanksgiving service in connection with the conclusion of peace will be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday at 8.30 a.m.

Three Chinese employed on the *Sunning* decided to have their breakfast on the deck of the vessel contrary to regulations. Six Indian watchmen objected to this, and a fight ensued. The watchmen were summoned for assault at the Magistracy, yesterday, and the case was remanded.

Amongst those expected in the Colony to-day, on the *Teiresias*, from home are Major L. G. Bird (of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects) and Mrs. Bird; and Lieut.-Col. R. M. Cross, who used to take so prominent a part in local amateur theatricals before he left the Colony for war service.

H.E. Sir Arthur Young, Governor of the Straits Settlements, was entertained to dinner at the Singapore Club on June 29th by the members of the Civil Service. The Singapore Chamber of Commerce and Exchange farewell dinner to Sir Arthur takes place at Raffles Hotel to-morrow (Saturday).

The following students of the Chinese Language School, Shanghai, have been successful in passing the recent examinations set by the Director of the British Chamber of Commerce:—Preliminary:—Messrs. T. C. G. Pearson, P. L. Raeburn, H. L. Fardel, W. A. Richardson, G. M. Cameron and Nash. Final:—Messrs. H. C. Pope, N. H. Lacey and P. Campbell.

The death occurred on June 16th at his residence, 32, Victoria Street, Singapore, of Mr. Ang Swee Cheng, a medical student of the Hongkong University. He was suffering from typhoid fever at Hongkong, and as an invalid returned to Singapore in March. He was bed-ridden up to the time of his death. Ang Swee Cheng played cricket on several occasions for the University last season.

Market was proclaimed in Penang on June 24th, in consequence of serious rioting, due both to anti-Japanese feeling and local feeling against the Government on account of the high price of rice. The Hon. Mr. F. S. James, Colonial Secretary, interviewed several European and leading Chinese on June 23rd, and asked the latter to use their influence to try and restore normal conditions. He said the Government intended to fix one price for all kinds of rice so that the cost would not weigh too heavily on the poor. The Government were preparing to incur a large financial outlay in the interests of Malaya and its people.

Following on the reign of terror established by Chinese gang robbers in Perak during the last three months comes the story of the biggest robbery yet carried out. Gang robbers numbering fifty took complete possession of Chenderiang early on the morning of June 26th after cutting the telephone wire and posting strong pickets outside the police station, post-office, etc. Many shots were fired in order to terrorise the inhabitants. Several shops were raided and \$30,000 in cash was taken. No personal violence is reported. The affair occupied three hours and was thoroughly organised. The police are now securing the country.

The Foreign Causes Court at Bangkok had before it on June 20th an action brought by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., against Phra Anuvatra Rajanyom (Tay-Kiam-Hoa or Cheua Hong), to recover damages amounting to over a million ticals in connection with the charter of the *Chofu Maru*. The case came up for argument on a preliminary point, the defence applying for the dismissal of the claim on the ground that plaintiffs had not abided by clause 67 of the agreement. Under this clause any dispute or cause of action was to be decided by arbitration; and it was argued that by lodging this action in Court the plaintiffs had broken the agreement. After discussion, the defence were asked to file written arguments.

**TYPHOON WARNINGS.**

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—  
5 p.m., July 2nd.  
Typhoon in about 123 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.  
12 noon, July 3rd.  
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Bashi Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.  
4.30 p.m., July 3rd.  
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Formosa, moving N.N.W.



# TREATY NOT TO BE OPERATIVE FOR A MONTH:

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY TO CONTINUE.

## AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY TO BE READY THIS WEEK.

REIGN OF TERROR IN HUNGARY.

## ALLIED LABOUR CONFERENCE AT SOUTHPORT:

WANTS CESSATION OF ALLIED OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH BETTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE PEACE TREATY.

NECESSITY FOR CONTINUED UNITY.

PARIS, June 26th.

President Poincaré gave a banquet in honour of President and Mrs. Wilson, and the plenipotentiaries and delegates at the Conference. President Poincaré, toasting President Wilson, paid a tribute to the high spirit of justice in which peace was drafted.

Henceforth, unbreakable bonds would unite the nations which co-operated in the drafting of the charter of right.

He emphasised the necessity for the continuance of unity in order promptly to conclude negotiations with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, and control the execution of the Treaty because the delegates had not been meeting for so many months merely to obtain possession of a "scrap of paper."

The settling of the war, the burning of the French flag, and the strange reports from Poland, were scarcely signs of repentance or improvement.

A real peace was only attainable by continuous creative work on the part of the Allies collectively.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

Replying to President Poincaré, President Wilson said that one portion of their work had been finished, but the other part was only begun. They had not established a formula for peace, but had drafted a plan for co-operation which would extend and the strengthened in the future.

They would remain friends and co-operate in common tasks, which would awaken common ideas regarding the duties and rights of every race and nationality. If they realised this aim they would attain a great result.

Nations had formerly signed temporary contracts. To-day the contracts were in the form of a permanent association.

Nations must league themselves together in order to make it impossible for any nation to unchain such a calamity as the recent war.

### NOT TO BE OPERATIVE FOR A MONTH.

LONDON, June 27th.

Reuters learns that the Peace Treaty will not be operative for about a month, as it must be ratified by the Parliaments of the respective countries concerned.

The present war measures, including the blockade, will continue during the interim.

### A CERTIFICATE FROM M. CLEMENCEAU.

VERSAILLES, June 27th.

M. Dutasta, the Secretary of the Peace Conference, this evening, handed to the German Delegation a letter from M. Clemenceau, certifying that the Treaty to be signed is identical with the text delivered on June 16th. The delegates yesterday demanded an opportunity to compare the two texts before signing. This would have required several days. M. Clemenceau's certificate meets this objection.

### THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

TO BE READY THIS WEEK.

PARIS, June 27th.

The Austrian Treaty has been nearly completed. The clauses will be ready next week.

### THE EX-CROWN PRINCE.

NO CONFIRMATION OF ESCAPE.

LONDON, June 27th.

Up to the present there has been no official confirmation of the flight of the ex-Crown Prince from Holland.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT WARNED.

PARIS, June 27th.

L'Espresso states that the Council of Four has decided to direct the attention of the Netherlands Government to the possible important consequences of the escape of the ex-Crown Prince, if true, and to request the Government to keep a closer watch over the ex-Kaiser.

STILL AT WIERINGEN.

THE HAGUE, June 27th.

It is officially stated that the ex-Crown Prince is still at Wieringen.

### GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CONTROL HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, June 27th.

A telegram from Hamburg, dated June 27th, states that Government troops are occupying the city undisturbed.

There were 42 killed and 116 wounded in the recent street fighting.

RIOTING AT FRANKFURT-ON-ODER.

A telegram from Berlin states that 3 were killed and 22 wounded in the rioting at Frankfurt-on-Oder. Martial law has been proclaimed, and order restored.

RECURRENT OF BERLIN DISTURBANCES.

The disturbances in Northern Berlin have been revived. Four were killed and a number wounded.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

A bomb exploded outside the building where negotiations between the railwaymen and the Government were proceeding. The building was damaged but there were no casualties. The Government refused to accede to the men's demands.

### HUNGARY.

HUNDREDS OF CASUALTIES IN BUDAPEST.

COPENHAGEN, June 26th.

A telegram from Vienna states that hundreds, mostly passers-by, were killed or injured in the fighting at Budapest.

There were numerous collisions in the streets between Soviet troops and White Guard. Fighting was still proceeding yesterday evening.

BELA KUN APPOINTED TO RED ARMY.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Commander-in-Chief, General Boehm, has appointed the Foreign Commissary, M. Bela Kun, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army.

REIGN OF TERROR PROCLAIMED.

COPENHAGEN, June 26th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the counter-revolution has been completely suppressed. A "reign of terror" has been proclaimed, involving the hanging of counter-revolutionaries, and the shooting at sight of counter-revolutionaries caught with arms.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION AT KALOCSA.

A counter-revolution broke out recently at Kalooca. Ex-officers formed a White Guard among the rural population and disarmed the Red Guards. They arrested the leaders of the Workers' Councils and shot the President of the local Party organisation.

The People's Commissary suppressed the revolt after three days' hard fighting. Resistance was particularly bitter at Dunapataj, where the White Guards had two guns and five machine-guns.

They were only overcome after two hours' hard fighting. They left 300 dead on the field.

The leaders of the White Guard have fled to Serbia.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

IN THE HANDS OF M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, June 27th.

The Irish-American Delegation has made a statement that, as far as the Peace Conference is concerned, the Irish question is left in the hands of M. Clemenceau.

Mr. Frank P. Walsh and Mr. E. P. Dunne will on Saturday. They will be replaced by another Irish-American delegate, Mr. Murphy, well-known in New York.

### LETTLAND.

GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE LIBAU.

COPENHAGEN, June 26th.

A telegram from Libau, dated June 26th, states that, on receiving orders from General Gough, the German troops left Libau.

The former Lithuanian Ministry has been reinstated.

The local authorities on June 26th arranged for a solemn ceremony, for the raising of the monument to William the Second erected in 1915, on the occasion of the capture of Libau.

General Gough was present. Twenty thousand people demonstrated in the most joyful manner, cheering the Anglo-French-American Mission.

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON WILLING TO SIGN.

PARIS, June 27th.

President Wilson has intimated his readiness to sign a Treaty carrying out the arrangement by which the British and the Americans will go to the assistance of France in the event of a German menace.

If the Treaty is not ready for his signature before his departure, he will authorise Mr. Robert Lansing to sign on his behalf.

FAMOUS PORTRAIT PAINTER.

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATE NOT TO BE REVOKED.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Judicial Committee has found nothing to justify the revocation of the naturalisation certificate granted to the famous portrait painter, Laszlo, whose temporary internment during the war created a sensation. Lord Selborne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave evidence in favour of Laszlo.

(Philip Alexius Laszlo, de Lombes, H.R.B.A., R.S.P.P., was enrolled in 1912 by the ex-Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. He was born in Budapest in 1869, and married, in 1900, Lucy Madeleine, sixth daughter of the late Mr. H. Guinness. He has painted the portraits of numerous European Royalties and is the holder of honours from most of the European Courts.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NEW ORGANISATION FOR PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said that valuable assistance had been rendered to the German Government by commercial and other information from German residents in foreign countries.

British Diplomatic representatives were inquiring in regard to the possibility of encouraging similar institutions amongst British residents in foreign countries, and a Committee had been established in order to examine this and kindred questions.

It was certainly the policy of the Overseas Trade department adequately to support the Chambers of Commerce abroad.

The whole question of the better utilisation of all forms of organisation among British citizens abroad was one of the subjects referred to the Committee.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, June 26th.

Kent beat Lancashire by ten wickets.

Surrey beat Oxford by an innings and 47 runs.

Cambridge beat Sussex by an innings and 24 runs.

Nottingham beat Yorkshire by six wickets.

The Australians beat Northants by 196 runs.

The Hampshire v. Gloucester match was drawn.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 26th.

The silver market is quiet.

Silver is quoted at 34½ buyers and 34½ sellers, with American selling.

In commenting on the Peace Terms, the Saturday Review says:—It is impossible not to pay our tribute of admiration and gratitude to the statesmanship of Mr. Lloyd George. Between the natural anxiety of M. Clemenceau, the academic idealism of President Wilson, the expansive views of Signor Orlando, and the insistent plaints of Belgium, the Prime Minister had a very difficult course to steer. But he has brought Britain safely and honourably into port. Perhaps he took as his diplomatic maxim a saying of Disraeli, "I seldom argue; but I sometimes forget."

### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### HAVE THE CHINESE DELEGATES SIGNED?

PEKING, July 2nd.

Uncertainty, mixed with anxious apprehension, exists in Peking, and, indeed, in China as to whether the Chinese delegates have actually signed the Peace Treaty or not.

A wireless message from Lyons reports that the Chinese delegates absented themselves from the signature ceremony, but otherwise no intelligence has reached Peking.

Previously the Government had instructed the delegates to sign, at the same time leaving them free to exercise their discretion; but on Thursday last instructions were sent to them not to sign unless with a reservation in regard to Tsingtau.

Prior to this instruction so many telegraphic appeals reached the President that he felt it a matter of national unity, and that if the Treaty were signed by the Chinese Delegates a situation would be created which would constitute a constant source of irritation.

TSINGTAU AS AN OPEN WOUND.

The Chinese Government, in declining to sign, only makes a reservation with regard to Tsingtau; it accepts everything else.

China desires to make full reparation to Japan by the repayment of monies advanced under secret contracts, but China does not feel justified in definitively signing away her rights in Shantung which, by the operation of International Law, have accrued to China since August, 1917.

China feels that it would not be safe internationally, but especially in respect to Japan, that a situation should arise over Shantung which would keep an open wound like that of Alsace-Lorraine in the case of France.

HOW CHINA WILL QUALIFY FOR THE LEAGUE.

The Chinese delegates will sign the treaty with Austria to which the League of Nations is attached, thereby becoming a member of the League.

China is not animated by hostility to Japan, but by the necessity of keeping her territory intact.

At present it is not known whether the instructions reached Paris in time.

ARMS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

A contract has been signed with the Mitsui Company by the Chinese Ministry for the Navy for the supply of arms for the suppression of piracy in various parts of China.

The Government has requested the Powers to rescind the arms embargo, but it is not likely that the Powers will agree.

IS IT A MILITARY MANOEUVRE?

Popular opinion believes that these arms are required for Hsu Shu-chun's expedition to Mongolia, which is regarded as a military manoeuvre in the interests of the National Defence Army and as not required by the circumstances in Mongolia, which is quiet and not threatened by Bolsheviks.

THE EMPIRE REVUE CO.

In spite of the threatening weather, a fair house greeted the presentation of "Oh, Baby" by the Empire Revue Co. at the Theatre Royal, last night, and laughed itself into a state of exhaustion.

If the Company got their deserts, there will be a full house to-night, when "Oh, Baby" will be repeated.

The songs rendered by the Misses Edyth Hyland, Alma Waite and Dorothy Sutton were very popular numbers, and the audience seemed to want more and more of these artists. The latest recruits to the Company, Manelli and Fanny, appeared for the second time yesterday.

The former is a clever instrumentalist and imitator, but some of his mannerisms on the stage were not greatly appreciated. The latter sings Spanish and Italian songs in a very taking manner. George Rose again took the lion's share of the work and justified his title of the "one-man-music-hall."

### THE NEXT FRENCH MINISTER.

PROSPECT OF A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

Assuming that the Clemenceau Ministry will be dissolved soon after the termination of the peace deliberations, a military party designed to support the aims of Marshal Foch has made its appearance on the French political stage.

The immediate purpose of the organizers of the new movement is to supplant "the Tiger" with some statesman more amenable to nationalistic and expansionist doctrines. They see in Andre Tardieu an ideal exponent of their ideas and a politician who, if raised to the Premiership, would work in close accord with Marshal Foch than Premier Clemenceau has done of late.

While it is too early to say whether M. Tardieu, the former High Commissioner to the United States, would undertake to head a Cabinet consecrated to the policy of annexation and military boundaries advocated by Marshal Foch, there is no doubt of the sympathetic relations existing between the two men.

STRENGTHENED SUPPORT FOR FUCH.

M. Tardieu warmly supported the Marshal's proposals before the Council of Ministers, and, it is understood, shares Marshal Foch's belief in the Rhine as a military frontier for France.

Premier Clemenceau, on the other hand, had rejected several planks in Marshal Foch's platform, notably his proposed military campaign against the Bolsheviks. When Foch urged the Cabinet to insist that the Inter-Allied Generalissimo be authorized to issue a general order directing all the forces in the event of the German delegates refusal to sign the preliminary peace treaty, Premier Clemenceau shook his head and remarked, "I am not a soldier."

Nevertheless, it was a matter for the Allied and Associated Governments to pass upon Tardieu, despite M. Tardieu's championship, the Cabinet ruled against the Marshal.

CLEMENCEAU LOSSES GROUND.

Thus far the military party, of which Maurice Barrès, an ardent Nationalist and a prolific writer in the militaristic and anti-Wilson Echo de Paris, is one of the leaders, has made little headway in the Chamber of Deputies. The Deputies, with few exceptions, are discounting the voluntary or enforced retirement of the present Government in the near future.

The Premier's principal collaborators, Foreign Minister Pichon and Finance Minister Klotz, are sadly bereft of Parliamentary support. Even "the Tiger" himself has lost much ground politically.

The Socialist Left, augmented by the disaffected Moderate elements, oppose him with consistent bitterness, while the Clerical and Conservative Right, staunch supporters of Marshal Foch, feel that Clemenceau has been insufficiently insistent in voicing France's demands at the peace table.

There is no evidence, however, that the Chamber of Deputies is prepared to accept M. Tardieu, standing on a platform built by the followers of Marshal Foch, as Premier Clemenceau's successor—even if Tardieu be willing.

QUESTION OF VISITING AMERICA.

Nor is there any definite indication of President Poincaré's attitude towards the military party's scheme. President Poincaré is on the friendliest terms with Marshal Foch. Men close to the Elysée Palace have sounded members of the American mission as to whether it would be advisable for the Marshal to accompany the President of the Republic on his visit to the United States which President Poincaré means to make on the earliest possible occasion after President Wilson's return to Washington.

Realizing that many of Marshal Foch's beliefs are irreconcilable with the Wilsonian principles, French officialdom is naturally a bit doubtful as to whether the great soldier would be altogether welcome to the present Administration in America.

Viewed from any angle, Marshal Foch is to-day the subject of more controversy than any other in France. Nobody knows just how far he means to go in the direction of France and of French interests by the power of the sword, rather than by the moral influence of the League of Nations—but a good many fear he will go too far.

OPINION DIVIDED ON ABILITY.

The thought of a military dictatorship, of the traditional "man on horseback," is never absent from the minds of French Liberals. So, while all classes appreciate and applaud the Marshal's supreme genius as a commander of armies, there is a wide divergence of opinion as to his abilities in the domain of statescraft and diplomacy. And it is Foch the statesman, not Foch the soldier who is in the foreground nowadays.

The bulk of the Deputies, therefore, are inclined to shy at a Ministry too clearly identified with the Nationalist Toryism represented by those in whose eyes Marshal Foch, in any capacity, can do no wrong.

The trend in the corridors of the Chamber is toward former Premier Aristide Briand. The suppleness of his mental processes and his record, Briand's numerous adherents aver, would be a valuable asset to a French Government in this troubled period of reconstruction.

M. Briand, they say, could assimilate new ideas in world politics without also deemed essential to France's safety and well-being.

He could revive the sacred union in Parliament and reunite all parties in a liberalism that would appeal to the radical Left without unduly offending the conservative Right.

EVERYONE CONSIDER THOMAS.

Failing M. Briand, there is a remote possibility that the Chamber of Deputies might swing further to the Left and elect as Premier a Moderate Socialist of the Albert Thomas type, but this is extremely improbable. M. Thomas, formerly Minister of Munitions, would be sure of the sympathy of the Nationalists and by no means sure of Socialist support, for the far more advanced doctrines than his own.

Meanwhile the M. Tardieu attacks upon Premier Clemenceau are continued almost daily. Demanding the abolition of the censorship, the M. Tardieu observed:

"The solitude in which the Premier shuts himself up deprives him not merely of the support of public opinion but of him to think of everything himself and condemns him to infallibility."



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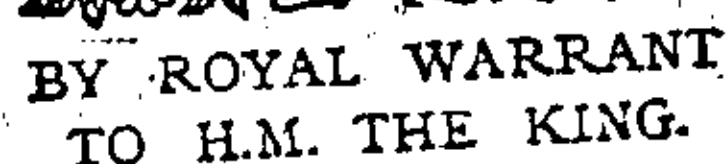
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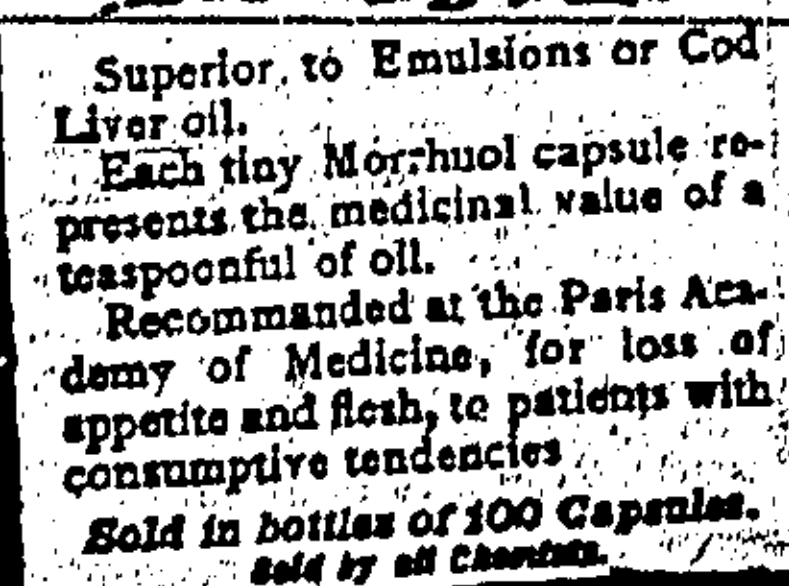
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tion of all those present, representing so many phases of feminine, political, philanthropic, and professional interest, for the faith and the endurance shown by the women of our splendid ally who had suffered such unspending hardships and humiliations at the hands of their brutal invaders. And from the gentlemen connected with the civic life of the town you heard with gratitude never to be effaced, the practical sympathy manifested at the risk of heavy punishment to themselves towards the sorely afflicted British prisoners of war last summer.

It is the domestic side of the sufferings within the devastated area that will be the central idea of the six days' programme. Of the griefs and the valour, of the sheer, stark, material wreckage, and of the dissolution of great trusts of once fertile countries, the records of the past four years and more have been full. But that can be contrasts sharp and poignant even in the loss of home and all that stands for. The inhabitants of La Bassée had been wanderers and refugees during the greatest part of the last six years of fighting—save for 280,000 men, folk who beat themselves, God knows where, in that awful aggregation of tottering masonry that stands for the once prosperous town. At Meuse the people had enjoyed comparative immunity until the last enemy advanced this time last year. Then the Allies had to shell the town to check German progress, giving the inhabitants a very few hours in which to leave the place. In the uttermost of its destruction, the literal transfer of one stone to another, we can feel pride indeed at the excellence of the women munitions makers' craft, for it is even more reduced to rubble than La Bassée.

In each case women came out to tell one and another of the ghastly visitors of their experiences, and of the little tragedies of the useless wreckage of family treasures and undeserved misery they were.

## HOMES IN PROSPECT

It is at Armentières, perhaps, more than at the other places of a long day's itinerary in a military *clap-bance* that the signs of a military camp are most marked of the reclamation of the houses. A brand-new *château* *Clamart* in timber stands boldly out. A builder has put up his sign-boards, and here are all the evidences of activity in well-laid-out plans waiting to go out of his yards. The glass is very scarce, but where a few panes have been secured they fill the ground-floor windows, and behind them is the snowy-white *brise-vent*, or the lace-curtains, as dear to the French woman as to her London sister. The shops are beginning to be open again, and a few onions, oranges, and *broccoli* show that the green-grocer is ready for customers. A few of the blouses and some hat shapes indicate that the modiste is resuming her business. Through windows still void even of the oiled paper that is rendering wide service, there are glimpses of the polishing of floors and the sweeping of walls, while a cart laden with some chairs and bedding and cooking utensils comes slowly down the street.

How are they re-establishing these modest little shops? At this moment there are two very useful sources of supplies. The War Office is disposing of its building materials employed in camps and hutments, and other directions, at very reasonable rates. As the officer commanding the Fifth Area has just explained to the visitors, there is a regular system in regard to the disposal of such stores, and sales are held at frequent intervals in convenient centres. Round Locomotive works are large posters announcing the sale of large quantities of useful wares that have been used in the huts of the Young Men's Christian Association. Then, again, I have been through the vast premises occupied by the American Red Cross, which, now that the needs of the wounded are no longer the paramount call, is devoting itself to that other side of its great purpose in meeting the distress due to widespread dislocation. Here were stacked enormous quantities of beds, bedding, homely furniture, stores, enamel ware, scrubbing brushes, and much more, including such things as butter churns and gardening implements. There is a French committee in every district and canton, through which such help can be rendered wherever it is really required. But, as a fact, a good deal of furniture and equipment has been saved, for that passionate insistence of the French for keeping the heirlooms passed down from grandparents led to great efforts to safeguard the most cherished possessions.

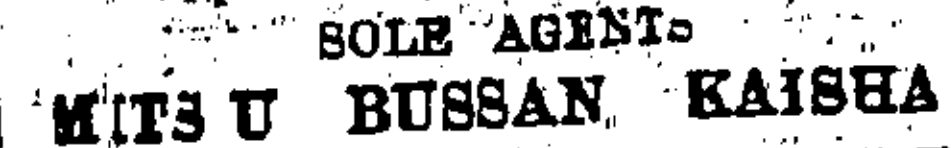
THE MESSAGE OF SPRING.

In their degree, for the work is at the earliest stages, there were the same signs of returning life at other places. I went through Bac St. Maur and Saily, where is a fair God's-acre laid out by the Labour Company in which sleep many of our Anzac heroes; Estarre, burnt out in 1918, where some day soon its great wheat-market will again be busy, while outside the town a bare hill which ran across the Leestram was proof that wild life, too, is returning. There are dead orchards, many of them mournful in the gannet-blackness of the skeleton trees. But as I went on, there were the cherry and plum

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rying on till the young  
back and realise dreams of  
and a motor-repairing de  
Telegraph.

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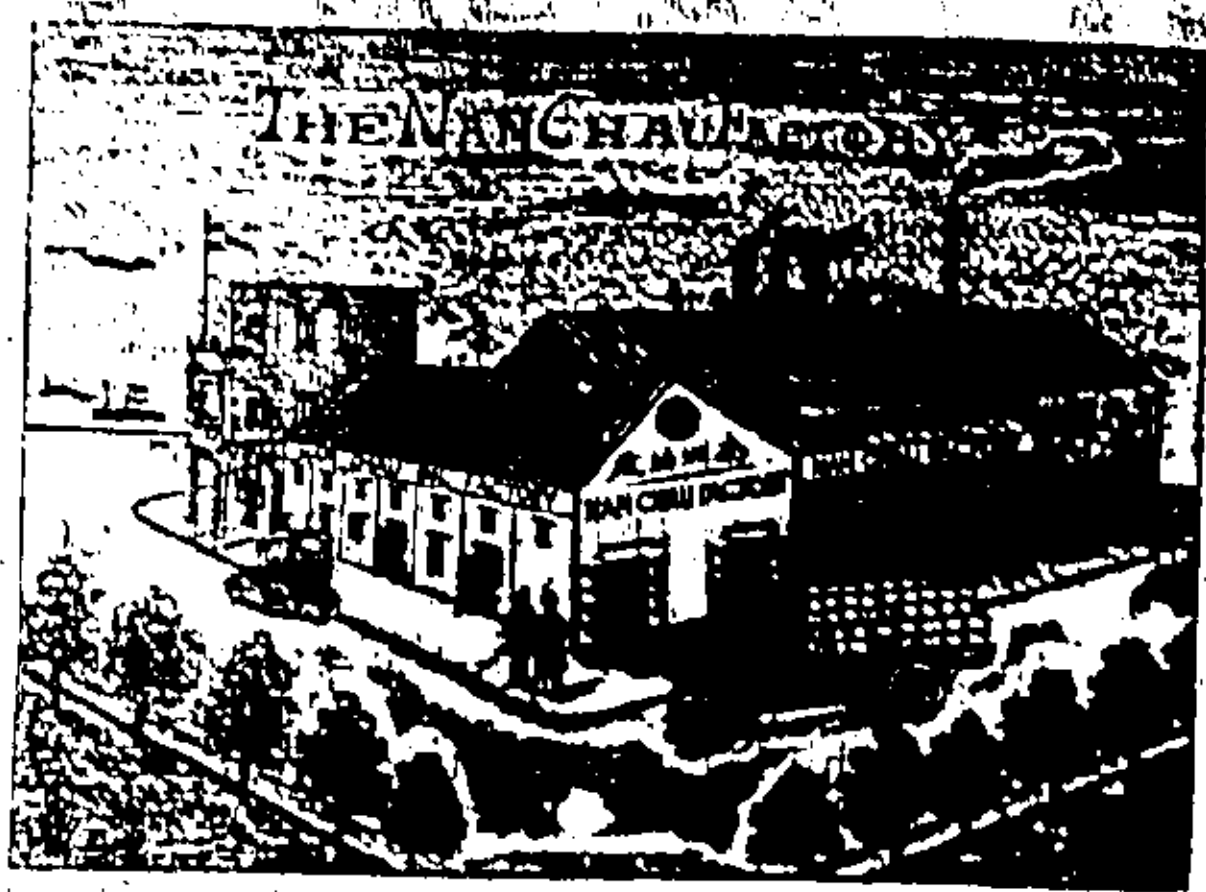
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## LIBERTY AND THE STATE.

THE AMERICAN IDEAL.

SPEECH BY MR. WILSON.

President Wilson was the recipient on May 11th of a commemorative gold medal from the Institute of France. Last year he was elected an Associate Member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, but had not previously taken part in its proceedings. Acknowledging the presentation, Mr. Wilson said:—

Mr. President: It is with the keenest sense of gratification and pleasure that I find myself in this company. You have not only said that I was at home here, but you have made me feel at home by the whole tone and tenor of your cordial welcome. I have said that in one sense, in any case, I have felt at home, because I am more or less familiar with the works of members of this institute. I have worked in the same field. I have felt that quick comradeship of thought and of principle. Therefore, I was prepared to feel at home in the company of men who have worked as I have in a common field.

Fortunately, sir, there is one thing which does not excite the jealousy of nations against one another. That is the distinction of thought, the distinction of literature, the achievement of the mind. Nations have always cheered one another in these accomplishments, rather than envied one another. Their rivalry has been a generous rivalry, and never an antagonistic rivalry. They have co-operated in the fields of thought as they have not co-operated in other fields. Therefore this is an old association of sentiment and of principle into which you have permitted me to enter. I would have liked very much sooner to take my actual seat in this company, except that I wanted to deserve your confidence by preferring my duty to my privilege. I wanted to be certain that I was not neglecting the things that you, as well as my fellow countrymen, would wish me to do in order to have the pleasure of being here in your presence and receiving a greeting, as well as giving to you my own very cordial greeting and adherence.

I have had in recent months one very deep sense of privilege. I have been keenly aware that there have been times when the people of Europe have not understood the people of the United States. We have been too often supposed to be a people devoted chiefly, if not entirely, to material enterprises. We have been supposed, in the common phrase, to worship the 'almighty dollar.' We have accumulated wealth, we have devoted ourselves to material enterprises with extraordinary success, but there has underlain all of that all the time a common sense of humanity and a common sympathy with the high principles of justice which have never grown dim in the field even of enterprise; and it has been my very great joy in these recent months to interpret the people of the United States to the people of the world. I have not done more, sir, I have not uttered in my public capacity my own private thoughts. I have uttered what I know to be the thoughts of the great people whom I represent. I have uttered the things that have been stored up in their heart and purpose from the time of our birth as a nation.

THOUGHTS OF A NATION.

We came into the world consecrated to liberty, and whenever we see the cause of liberty imperilled, we are ready to cast in our lot in common with the lot of those whose liberty is threatened. This is the spirit of the people of the United States, and they have been privileged to send 2,000,000 men over here to tell you so. It has been their great privilege not merely to tell you so in words, but to tell you so in men and material—the pouring out of their wealth and offering of their blood.

So may I not take to myself the pleasant thought that in joining this company I am joining it in some sense as a representative of the people of the United States, because my studies in the field of political science, sir, have been hardly more than my efforts as a public man. They have constituted an attempt to put into the words of learning the thoughts of a nation, the attitude of a people towards public affairs. A great many of my colleagues in American university life got their training in political science, as so many men in the civil sciences did, in German universities. I have been obliged at various times to read a great deal of bad German, difficult German, awkward German, and I have been aware that the thought was rooted in a fundamental misconception of the State and of the political life of the people. And it has been a portion of my effort to disengage the thought of American university teachers from this misguided instruction which they have received on this side of sea. Their American spirit emancipated most of them as a matter of course, but the form of thought sometimes misled them. They spoke too often of the State as a thing which could ignore the individual, as a thing which was privileged to dominate the fortunes of men by a sort of inherent and sacred authority. Now as an utter democrat, I have never been able to accept that view of the State. My view of the State is that it must stoop and listen to what I have to say, no matter how humble I am, and that each man has the right to have his voice heard and his counsel heeded, in so far as it is worthy of heed.

I have always been among those who believed that the greatest freedom of speech was the great safety, because if a man is a fool, the best thing to do is to encourage him to advertise the fact by speaking. It cannot be as easily dis-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## MR. ASQUITH AND IRELAND.

FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

At Newcastle, on May 15th, Mr. Asquith presided over a dinner at the Liberal Club. Sir George Lunn, in proposing the health of Mr. Asquith, said, Mr. Asquith had played a part in the political struggles of the last quarter of a century, with never a trace of self-seeking—(prolonged cheering)—and with a fidelity of principle as rare as it was refreshing. There were men in the political arena to-day whose bones, but for the ex-Premier's elixir, would have now been bleached white in the desert of obscurity and oblivion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said: It is a truism to say that nothing is so necessary to the conduct of democratic government under Parliamentary conditions as a vigilant and powerful Opposition. I have had as large an experience as anyone now living of both sides of the House. The first six years of my Parliamentary life were spent in Opposition, and I am not sure that I was not the happiest and most interesting. Those were the days—I am speaking of the time between 1886 and 1892—when we fought with tenacity Irish coercion, not only by resisting tooth and nail reactionary legislation, such as the Crimes Act of 1887, but by ceaseless criticism of administrative follies and excesses. It was a conviction slowly brought home to our people during those years that self-government is the only alternative to coercion, and it is as true to-day, and even more true to-day, than it was thirty years ago. It was that conviction that gradually converted the majority of the British electorate to Home Rule.

FUSION WITH LABOUR DEPRECATED.

One of the many drawbacks of an artificial situation created by the election of December is that for the time being such an opposition has of necessity almost ceased to exist. It is coming into being, and every by-election promises to add to its ranks; but meanwhile—and I say it deliberately, for I am now an outsider and the outsiders see more than the people who are actually upon the stage—I say it deliberately, that under these conditions the House of Commons is becoming, nay, has become, a top-heavy and unworkmanlike machine. (Loud cheers.) A Coalition may be, and often is, a necessary instrument in time of war. It is in my judgment wholly unsuited to the constructive tasks of peace. Assuming, as we are bound to assume, that all its members are animated by honest convictions, what is it? It is a conglomerate in which the pebbles are imprisoned and isolated in an alien material. I won't say which are the pebbles—(laughter)—or which is the alien material, but these are the conditions under which the Coalition is carried on, and I express to you, for whatever it is worth, my own deliberate judgment when I say that we must return to healthy political and Parliamentary conditions until we are once more an independent Liberal party pursuing its own ideals by its own methods, and upon its own lines. (Cheers.) I am told, that in despair at the immediate prospects some of our young people are talking of throwing in their lot with the Labour party. I think they are making a mistake. (Hear, hear.) There are many aims which we share with the Labour party: There are many roads on which we can travel for long distances side by side, but anything in the nature of fusion or absorption—well, we have found in practice all the drawbacks and all the dangers of a Coalition. Keep your identity. Preserve your independence. And remember always that the governing purpose of our creed, and it is your creed, is to secure not for this class or for that class—I do not care how few or how numerous its members may be—not to secure for this class or that class, but for all the community, every class of the community, without distinction, without discrimination, without partiality or preference, to secure for all the community freedom in its fullest and its most fruitful sense both in corporate and individual life. (Cheers.) That is the purpose and the spirit of Liberalism as I learned it as a student in my young days, as I was taught it both by the precept and the example of the great Liberal statesman, Mr. Gladstone, and the others with whom it was my pride and privilege to be associated in the earlier days of my political life. That remains the same to-day. (Cheers.) Do not forsake for temporary expedients, for short-lived compromises, for some of those brittle and precarious bridges on which Sir George Lunn has cast such a well-deserved scorn; do not forsake the great heritage of the Liberal tradition of the past. It is not a superstition, it is not a legend; it is founded both upon faith and upon experience, and justified at every stage in our political history. And in my judgment, if only you would keep your heads clear, your courage firm and unperturbed by the passing vicissitudes of political fortune, it will be in the future, as it has been in the past, the inspiration of the liberties of this country. (Cheers.) I am certain that associations of the kind, with the free class of independent thought on which as a party we have always prided ourselves, coupled with the abiding faith in the immutable value of personal, industrial, and social freedom, will bring about, and that at no distant day—and it is as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow—the renewal of the ascendancy of Liberal principles for the legislation and administration of this country. (Loud cheers.)

covered if you allow him to remain silent and look wise, but if you let him speak, the secret is out, and the world knows that he is a fool. So it is by the exposure of folly that it is defeated—not by the seclusion of folly—and in this free air of free speech men get into that sort of communication with one another which constitutes the basis of all common achievement. France, through many bitter experiences, found the way to this sort of freedom; and now she stands at the front of the world as the representative of constitutional liberty.

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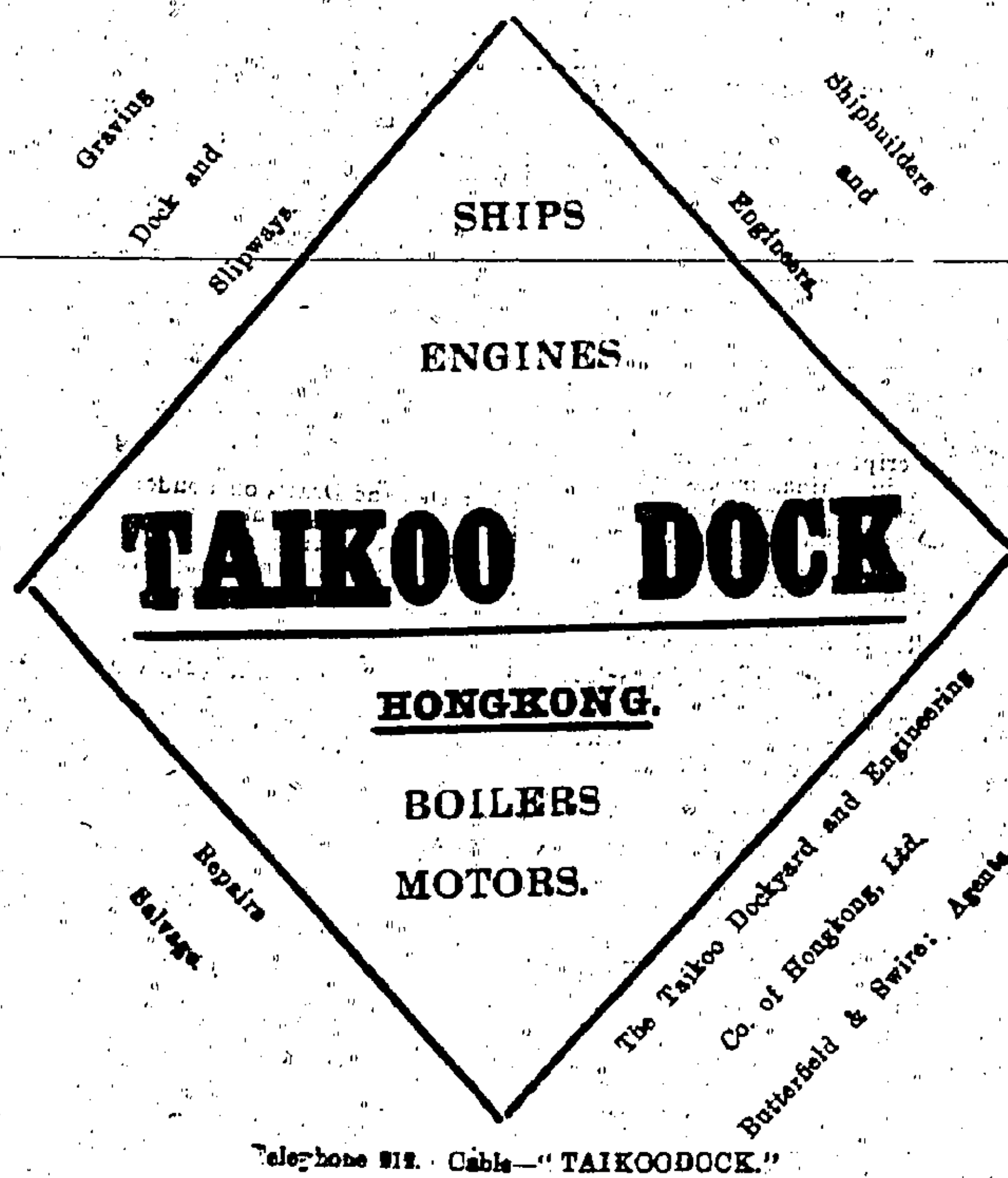
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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHANGHAI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHANGHAI, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(KELFFMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.  
or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                   | Steamer    | To Sail               |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| SAIGON                | "KANSAI"   | On 4th July, 4 P.M.   |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO   | "YINGCHOW" | On 8th July, 11 A.M.  |
| PAKHAI and HAIPHONG   | "KAIPOH"   | On 8th July, 10 A.M.  |
| SWATOW and BANGKOK    | "KANCHOW"  | On 8th July, 11 A.M.  |
| SHANGHAI              | "TEAN"     | On 8th July, Noon     |
| SHANGHAI              | "HUNNING"  | On 10th July, Noon    |
| MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO | "TAMING"   | On 12th July, 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO | "KWANGSS"  | On 12th July, 11 A.M. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

|              |                     |                                |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| "QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina     | FRIDAY, 4th July, at 11 A.M.   |
| "HAITAN"     | Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, 8th July, at 1 P.M.   |
| "HAIPHONG"   | Capt. J. W. Evans   | SATURDAY, 12th July, at 3 P.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS  
"EQUADOR," "YENZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.  
THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| S.S. "EQUADOR"  | July 16th, 1919.  |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" | Aug. 13th, 1919.  |
| S.S. "YENZUELA" | Sept. 10th, 1919. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41

CONTRACTS OFFICE is Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| NAGOYA  | 21st Aug.            | 23rd Sept.              | 2nd Oct.            |

FOR  
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|
| DUNERA  | 9th July             | 28th July        |
| DILWARA | 21st July            | 13th Aug.        |

FOR  
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due Calcutta about |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| JAPAN   | 22nd July            | 13th Aug.          |

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S.    | Leave Hongkong about | Due at Shanghai about |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| DILWARA | 14th July            | SHANGHAI Only.        |

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

|                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| KATORI MARU (calling Manila) | Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m. |
| SUWA MARU                    | Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m. |

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

|              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| TAMBA MARU   | Friday, 4th July, at Noon.  |
| MISHIMA MARU | Friday, 11th July, at Noon. |

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

|            |                                  |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| NIKKO MARU | Wednesday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m. |
| AKI MARU   | Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m. |

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

|             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| TOYAMA MARU | Tuesday, 16th July. |
|-------------|---------------------|

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

|              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| TENSHIN MARU | Sunday, 13th July. |
|--------------|--------------------|

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| CALCUTTA MARU | Saturday, 19th July. |
|---------------|----------------------|

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

|            |                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| AKI MARU   | Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m. |
| TANGO MARU | Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m. |

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

|             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| INABA MARU  | Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m. |
| SHINGO MARU | Tuesday, 15th July.           |
| KAMO MARU   | Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m. |

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 291 & 29

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer      | Tons   | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|--------|----------------|
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 | July 7th.      |
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000 | July 20th.     |
| SHINRYU MARU | 20,000 | July 29th.     |
| SHINYU MARU  | 22,000 | Aug. 13th.     |

\* Calling at Keelung.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, LTO. IQUIQUE.

| Steamer    | Tons   | Leave Hongkong |
|------------|--------|----------------|
| KIYO MARU  | 17,500 | July, 14th.    |
| ANYO MARU  | 18,500 | Sept. 10th.    |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 4th.      |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 274 and 275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION               | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATE.          |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "ANDRE LEBON" 22,000   | On or about 24th July. |
|                           | "PAUL LECAT" 22,000    | On or about 16th Aug.  |

| DESTINATION                                                           | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATE.          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID. | "NERA" 10,000          | On or about 19th July. |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN, and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 16th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

"KOBOS MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th July, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,  
Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1919. "CHINA"

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street.  
Tel. 1943.



